* 1. **Parallel and Perpendicular Line Segments**

Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Lesson Focus: Mathletes will be able to identify, describe and draw parallel and perpendicular line segments**

**Parallel**

* Describes lines in the same plane that never cross, or intersect
* The perpendicular distance between parallel line segments must be the same at each end of the line segments.
* They are always marked using “arrows”
* <http://www.mathopenref.com/parallel.html>

**Some ways to create parallel line segments:**

* Using paper folding
* Using a ruler and a right triangle

**Example (try…let’s do it so that we know we know it) :**

* Draw a line segment, AB. Draw another line segment, CD, parallel to AB using a ruler and a right triangle (reference pg. 84 in textbook)

**How to check you did it right:**

Method 1 – measure two locations

Method 2 – paper folding

Method 3 – use a Mira

**Perpendicular**

* Describes lines that intersect at right angles (90°)
* They are marked using a small square
* [**http://www.mathopenref.com/perpendicular.html**](http://www.mathopenref.com/perpendicular.html)

**Example** – Draw perpendicular line segments using a ruler and a protractor (reference pg. 85)

**How to check you did it right:**

Method 1 – use paper folding

Method 2 – use a mira

*For you to try at home: P. 86 in your textbook*

* + #1, 3-5, 7, 9, 11, Math Link
  + Still Good? #2, 8, 10, 12, 13
  + ProStar? #14-16